Oursette ... The reader is referred to our fire e for editorial and other deferred matter, which we could not find room in Satur-

"R. M. H.," a Washington letter writer for the Indianapolis Journal, whose letters are mostly devoted to puffing a certain political clique, says the National Republican newspaper of Washington is "too much devoted to the nigger." The Republican is a staunch supporter of the Administration, and urges the most direct and efficient means of suppressing the rebellion. Its offence is, that it would save the Government though slavery should fall. That is the sum of its devotion to the nigger, which so offends the fastidious taste of this letter writer.

writer.

By the way, we notice that the Republican appears in a new dress, and on better paper. We are pleased with these indications of prosperity. It is certainly the best paper published in Washington. Subscriptions for the daily or weekly received at this office.—Indiana True Kepublican.

We are grateful to our Western contempora ry for this notice of our paper and of our well-meant endeavors in aid of crushing out this

As to the fling at us from this beauty-a-liner we understand it. He is one of the many eventures of his lik in the employ of the Govern-ment in the several departments in Washing-ton, who, in this fearful crisis of the nation's con, was, in the learner create of the nation's existence, in its life or death struggle with this gigantic rebellion, are doing all they can to de-feat the Administration which feeds them, in striking the only effective blow which can save entire tribe of toadles to the insolent slave pow er, who are living upon the Government; and we have a rod in pickle for the whole crew.

STREETS AND STREET LIGHTS.

We have intended for some time past to call attention to our streets. The filth and rubbish with which they are burdened would disgrace the most tumble-down and dilapidated city in Europe; and this is not the worst either: they abound, both side-walks and streets, with Acies and sloughs, which, even in the day time, are exceedingly annoying to pedestrians, to say nothing of the danger to which everybody is exposed who has occasion to be out after night

During the past week profound darkness has reigned supreme! A wag at our elbow suggests that there has been a moon, and that this is the resson that the avenues and streets have not ow is perpetrating a joke upon us, or whether indeed, he is serious. We incline, therefore, to set him down as a wag who is endeavoring to sell us by this story. A moon, foresorth. How much of a moon has there been? Almost up to this hour, it has equalled the light of two farthing can dies. We mean no disrespect to that luminary. It has done its best, and all we could well expect in accordance with the law which governs it. No gas-light, because there is a moon, when that laner light sheds its beams from one to

two hours each evening!

The man who conceived that brilliant—or, perhaps we should say, opaque-ides of not lighting the streets during the first and second quarters of the moon, is a genius. He deserves leather medal for that discovery. If we are never to have cleaner and safer streets and sidewalks for travel, we beseech our City Fathers to give us light.

Give him but light, and Ajan asks no more."

Perhaps some enterprising Yankee might find it for his interest and profit to get up a chart, pointing out, for the benefit of strangers visiting Washington, the rocks, shoels, and quicksands, which may, with an accurate knowledge, be avolded.

We shall allude to this matter again.

THE M. DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1862. The court met at 11 o'clock. The proceedings of the previous session being read, the sestimony bearing on the murder of Robert Scott, Eq., of Virginia, was continued. Mr. W. D. Wallach, editor of the Stor, was the first witness. He had known Mr. Scott well for upwards of thirty years; knew him to be a worthy gentleman, a man of unswerving loyalty. Col. Schriver was 'next sworn. His testi-

mony was merely explanatory of official papers which were presented.

Chapinin Teft was ordered to be summoned,

it having been reported that he had knowledge of facts which would inculpate Gen. McDowell. The recorder was authorized to employ a

The court then adjourned to meet to-day, at

CLAIMS.—The subject of pressing and ob-taining claims, pensions and patents of the Government, is a business that requires parti should avail themselves of the aid of such counummation of the desired end.

business of this nature to give them a call.

and No. 2 Park Place, New York.

in business circles. He has been also a memof Congress, and is, therefore, well known shipment.

Departments, which gives him facilities d. Tonber.—Florida has large tracts of the at the Departments, which gives him facilities for the speedy and proper discharge of all business entrusted to his care.

It in type.

THE GRAND PLOSIDA EMIGRAS

The President has announced his policy.

has lung his grest bames upon the Capital and
marshaled his columns—such battallons as Nepoleon died without testing—and called to their
head his grest capitals—capitals by naturright, commanders who won their spurs at
Rosnoke, at Fort Henry, Pea Ridge, Corinta,
Williamsburg, and Antietam—and has sounded
the Advance. As this clear December morning we inciling our ear to the earth, we hear the
marching of the Federal samularons we hear marching of the Federal aquadrons; we hear the glorious rumble of their artillery; advancing the glorious rumble of their artillery; advancing in the West, in the South, upon the Rappe in the West, in the South, upon the Rappa-hannock, everywhere advancing upon the lines of this accursed rebeillon. On all sides, we hear the shout, "Forward!" and everywhere the omens poriend victory. One can hardly help exclaiming, in the language of the drama, "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!" Satisfied, perhaps, we should be with this grand and promising state of affairs, and now wait the salvation of the Lordy but we meat confess that with all our heartiest satisfaction. confess that with all our heartiest satisfaction, with what is so bravely "marching on," still we want just one other movement launched, and at this very time it is an enterprise so

thoroughly in harmony with this present state of our military affairs. We allude to the grand scheme of combined loyal emigration to the rebel States, commencing with FLORIDA as offering the most promising theatre for the first trial of the experiment, if that may be called an

This much is settled: that there must be infusion of loyal citizens into the rebel States, for the succor of the true and loyal men now for the succor of the true and loyal men now there, and the support of a loyal government on the soil. And why not now commence the work! and Florida seems ripe for the under-taking. Let us look at this scheme in a business point of view—for the American people are eminently a business people—and see what inducements, aside from motives of patriotism the Government may present to the emigrant to persuade him to choose Florida for his fu

an agriculturist, should be a prime conside ation, for it is of more practical importance than cheap land, even. To the man who has secured a crop of 5,000 bushels of corn, or 10,000 bushels of wheat, it makes a grand dif ference whether his corn is worth in his crib 15 cents, as he is nearer or farther from the ruling market; and this difference is not only for one year, but for the man's life-time, and his childyear, out for the man's interime, and mis cannot read after him. Emigrants to the West find lands cheap and rich as the valley of the Nile, but their great distance from market and the large expense of land carriage to the seaboard will always force low prices. But not so with Florida. She is but three days by steamboat or railroad from New York, the great market of the continent, the cheapest mode of convev-ence, water, always afforded, without the possi-bility of interruption by either drought or frost From Fernandins to New York, by water, is 700 miles—the average cost of water convey-ence being one-tenth that by railroad, so far at expense of reaching marks: is concerned. Florida may be said to be by railroad 70 miles from New York.
2. Chesp Lands.—Florida is a great State in

servitory; larger than either New York or Penn-sylvania; and one of these days, when free lahor alsali have wrought upon her great native resources, the will be an "Empire State" in the South, worthy of her grand Northern sister, who has a few years the start of her in the race of empire and civilization. She contains yet unsold. Government land to make 135,000 homestends of 160 acres each—costing to the occupant, under the provisions of the righteon homestead law, but \$10. The balance of her land, much of it, is in the unworthy possession of rebeis, soon to be sold for its taxes. Pre-vious to the rebellion her population, black and white, was but two and a third to the square mile. Chesper lands cannot elsewhere be or desired, and none less occupied.

3. Climate and Health .- Surrounded nearly by the ocean, with the Gulf stream but a few miles from its entire eastern boundary, Florida knows through the complete year but about 30 degrees of change of temperature. A meteoro-logical register kept in the State for a series of years, shows that the range is from 55 to 88 de-grees—very seldom falling below the one, or rising above the other. A gentleman who resided ten years in Tallahassee, and ten since in Washington, lella us that he finds the summers in Washington warmer than in Florida, though, of course, not so long continued. The m tables of the last census show, that of the New England States even, Vermont alone presents a smaller per centage of deaths than Florida. in 1850 these tables testify to a less per centage of deaths in Florida than in any other State or Territory of the Union, save Vermont, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Fruits and Early appertaining to this matter are numerous, and ern Markets,-Within a few years a profitable sometimes perplexing. All persons, therefore, who desire to have such business performed muds and New York city, in early vegetables, and especially potatoes. The peculiar variety sel and claim agents as are familiar with this of early potatoes grown in Bermuda may b business, in order to the speedy and sure con- grown equally well in Florida, while for the mmation of the desired end.

we would, therefore, in this connection call melons, the orange, fig, and the grape, it is the especial attention to the advertisement of Somes garden of the world; it is their home, where Brown, in another column, who have an they flourish in their best estate, and may be fur-

office in this city, and one also in New York. nished for the market in any month of the year. These gentlemen are prompt in attending to the business of their clients, gentlemanly in their through Florida has noticed frequent herds of deportment, moderate in their charges, and suc-borses and cattle roaming at will over the cessful in effecting the objects for which their twenty-one million of acres of unsold Governfirm is established. They are thoroughly relia-ble, and we recommend all persons who have mere trouble of getting them together once a Their office in this city is 476 Seventh street, year for the branding of the colts and calves and No. 2 Park Place, New York. Mr. Somes, the senior partner, resides here. Florida for their beef; so that while the article He is a business man, long and favorably known for home consumption has but a nominal price, It at the same time is an article of profitable

finest of live oak and yellow pine, and for years a few sharp men have been coining fortunes in their saw mills along the St. John, in getting MEETING OF CONORESS.-The third session out this valuable lumber for the navy and the of the Thirty-seventh Congress meets to-day at 12 o'clock. Most of the members have arrived.

The President's message will be laid before Congress at an early hour, and we shall be able to give it to our readers as soon as we can put it in two.

ton lands of the continent, and in some locali-

tem of labor, is capable of supplying this great demand for sugar and molasses, and thus keep at home these \$40,000,000.

11. Honey.—Florida, as her name indicates, is the Land of Flowers, and per consequence the paradise of the honey-bee. Though no effort has been matte for the propagation of this industrious little worker, or in any way to aid his labors, still an inquiry has brought out the fact that, while the State of New York furnishes but one half pound of honey for each inhabitan in Florida the supply is 20 pounds to each Here opens a pleasant occupation, and one that may be extended to almost any limit, without

where in the State.

13. Wheat.—It was formerly held that whea dent tells us that a few years since several lead

vation with such good success, that it is now

among their well-recognized crops.

14. Silk.—The soil and equable climate of Florida combine to furnish the mulberry tree in its most healthy luxuriance—and careful men, who have turned attention to this subject, are convinced that the culture of the silk-worn and the manufacture of silk, may in Fiorida be prosecuted with advantages not to be equaled elsewhere in the world. If so, here opens a new branch of profitable industry for our coun try, and pleasant labor for thousands of females now too much crowded from profitable employ able business, for we find by the last census re port, that in the year ending June, 1800, the value of silks imported into the United States exceeded \$33,000,000.

quality, abound in Florida, and there can be no uestion that she offers superior advantages of limate and soil for the growth of this delicious fruit and the profitable manufacture of wine And here again should we be keeping at home country. Nobody will attribute this action to millions of dollars which now go abroad. About motives of delicacy or respect for our national

foreign wines, and spend many more millions at home for spurious adulterations. 16. Laborers.—This is another consideration to the emigrant, of prime importance. Without labor for their development, it matters not who may be the resources of any country. The marble in the quarry, or the gold in the min-are of no worth. It is LABOR, God-ordaine are of no worth. It is LABOR, GOG-GUARANTE and divine, that stamps the native resource with its value, making it current in the exchanges of the world, and thus the means o buying all that makes peoples civilized and er lightened. Florida has upon the ground the laborary begging for employment; 61,745 c. lightened. Florida has upon the ground the laborers, begging for employment; 61,745 of them at the last census; 20,000 of them, at lasst, effective laborers, claves mow, but freemen on the last of January, in God's good year; 1953. These laborers, heretofore, cost their masters about sixty cents a day. If, with their negligent and slothful management, they have found this forced and reluctant labor profitable, how much more profitable must it be when

masters about sixty cents a day. If, with their negligent and slothful management, they have found this forced and reluctant labor profitable, how much more profitable must it be when well-requited and cheerful, with its \$1 a day, joined to prudent oversight, all possible aid of machinery and improved tools?

17. Ready means of sustemance.—The emigrant to the West must take with him the means of feeding his family for the first year, but not so with the emigrant to Florida. Here the orange, the fig. and the grape, flourish in wild profusion, ripening their healthful fruit in every month of the twelve. The green turtle and the finest of cysters and of fish, abound in her waters; the deer and the wild turkey, and the quail, are found in her woods and fields, in such numbers as they have never been found elsewhere, and in the winter her lakes are covered with the wild duck. This profusion of food furnished to his hand, is of great consideration to the emigrant with small means.

18. Associated energrations—Families who move singly and alone into a new country subject themselves to many privations through the long years while the country is settling up. In this emigration to Florida it is proposed at the start to go 30,000 strong—able-bodied, resolute men, thus taking civilized society along with them, with its modern ploughs and improved aseeds, its printing preases and free schools, its Christian pulpits, its ballot boxes and cartridge boxes, and good neighbore. In this matter of Extensaction there has been nothing like this Florida scheme in the history of the world. It is the grandest project of the striring civilization of this nineteenth century—so prolific of grand enterprises. R is one of the "organized victories" of which we sometimes hear—a success from its conception.

And thus much of its inducements to the emigrant. These 18 motives we have jotted down as they occur to us as we write. Many others might be added.

and thus much of its inducements to the emigrant. These 18 motives we have jotted down as they occur to us as we write. Many others might be added. But the enterprise promises more than to provide a pleasant, healthy and profitable home for the emigrant. It answers the great question, "What shall be done with the segro?" Answers it heavely, humanely and sensibly. Answers it heavely, humanely and sensibly. Answers it not only for Florida, but by its example for every State where the negro abounds. It gives to the freedman employment, and weare for his labor; and that

ment, and stages for are smoor; and man secures, all else follows.

And, above all, more than it will do for the emigrant, or for the negro, it will bring Florida and every rebel State, where the same remedy shall be applied, back to the Union, and bind it to its oid fellowship with such kindred interest and common sentiment, that in all the hereast and common sentiment, that in all the hereaster as treason may be strong enough to sever the renewed bonds.

R O P O S A L S .

BUREAU OF YARDS AND SEALED PROPOSALS, endorest will be received at this office, until the received at this office, the received at the recei

it to its old renowanp with such kindred interest and common sentiment, that in all the hereafter no treason may be strong enough to sever the renewed bonds.

To us the entire scheme seems big with great promises. We can but believe it to be eminently feasible and wise, and carnestly demanding the immediate attention of the Government. We suppose the first step to be the appointment of a military governor of the States. We have had no communication with the gentleman himself, but we frequently hear mentioned in connection with such an appointment, the name of ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts. There extainly would be a marked fitness in such a nomination. Mr. Thayer has had considerable experience in political government—has a large acquaintance with men and things—is an up and down man, energetic and straightforward; but that which gives him, in our judgment, especial fitness for this appointment and a superiority for the place over almost any other man, is his long familiarly with find devotion to this grand central and a fitness become blind and associated digracion. When slavery selred upon Kansas, the practical genius and indomitable energy of Eli Thayer, more than the effort of any other, or all other men, in a single season planted the young Territory, distant as she was, and the energy's country between, with a population of freemen who were able to anatch the glorious heritage from the clutch of the destroyer, and to add another to the commonwealth of free States. All honor to Eli Thayer for his intelligent labors for Kansas; and from our immost soul we feel that he is the Joshua for this new exodus. And will not father Abraham give him his bleesing and bid him lead the people te this new land of promise?

It is a lengthy document, and discusses the search of the control of the proclamation, and will give no indication of the back-down policy which some politicians and the hack-down policy which some politicians and will give no indication of the back-down policy which some politicians and the hands policy which some politicians and the hundred pour de per acre being the source of the final part pars have so ardenly desired.

Marking Russower, —Hon. F. P. Biatr, jr., of Missouri, has resigned his seat in Congress, of Congress, and who has just been re-elected to the Detail of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, were Your of the fifth district of the State of Wisconsin, in the prevail of the State of Wisconsin, in the prevail of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, which can be grown in no other State of the Union, flourishes at this district of the State of Wisconsin, in the prevail of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, were Your and Docks, which is much to their advantage and Docks, while on the solid of the During and Will find it much to their advantage and Docks, while it is the prevail to the part of the Chief of the State of William the prevail of the State of William the prevail of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, were Your and Docks, while it is the prevail to the During and Docks, while it is the prevail to the During and Docks, while it is the prevail to the During and Docks, while it is the prevail to the During and Docks, while it is the prevail to the Chief of the State of

between him and General Meigs, and m other Sunday char about the streets and ho

ANOTHER SUBPRISE.—It appears that the rebels, consisting of a large body of Hampton's Legion, have captured two companies of the Third Fennsylvania cavalry, of Gen. Averill's brigade, near Hartwood. This occurred on Saturday morning. When will this sort of thing have an end?

The Southwest,—We may expect to heat ere long of declaive battles in the Southwest General Grant is moving; so, also, is General Sherman from Memphis. General Grant's forces marched off on the Holly Springs road forces marched on on sale with seven days rations and one tent for twent with seven days rations and one tent for twent. The men, and six wagons to each regiment. The rebels are retiring, and express fears for their cause in the Southwest.

MASSACHUSETTS.—This glorious me the "old thirteen" has severify thousand men in the field, besides fifters thousand in the navy She is well represented in the "old Carollina State," having eleven regiments in and abou Newbern. In one of them (the 44th, company Newbern. In one of them (the 44th, company F) there are thirfy recent graduates of Harvard University, who were ordered off on Gen. Foster's late expedition, almost immediately on arrival, and pitched into their duties generally to the perfect satisfaction of their general. Massachusetss will also be strongly represented in the Southern expedition of her favorite, Gen. Banks. Besides all this, she has just given 25,000 Republican majority for Gov. Andrew, and elected a legislature overwhemingty in fa-25,000 Republican majority for Gov. Andrew and elected a legislature overwhelmingly in fa ror of Charles Sumner.

SUROFRAN MEDIATION.—It appears that th French mediation project is essentially pacific in its character and purpose; notwithstanding the burst of indignation which it has evoked from the press of the loyal States. The French Government will no doubt make due allowance for the ebuilition of feeling which the miscon ception has elicited, while the impulsive pres will no doubt also make the amend honorable upon discovery of the mistake, at least to the upon discovery of the lineage, as least to the extent of doing justice to the motives of the Emperor of the French. This discovery will also place in its true light before the country, the action of the British Government in de rights, but, on the contrary, to the fear of the British ministry that Louis Napoleon's effort might prore successful. The South will not full to discern in it confirmation of the theory that the policy of the British Government is not

A rumor was current yesterday, that Genera Meigs was removed, and that Col. A. H. Bow man, the present superintendent of West Point formerly associated with the latter in the ma agement of the national works, was appoint

ed his successor.

Though probably only a rumor, it was treat ed as a fact on the Avenue, and in the hotels While various opinions as to the propriety o the removal were expressed, we her as to the selection of his successor. The great administrative abilities and experience of Col. Bowman, his urbanity and dignity of manner, and, above all, his sympathy with the spirit of progress and improvement of the age and country, were the subject of general remark. Col. Bowman is owing to the improvements which he intro duced, and the liberal policy with respect to manufactures generally, and iron in particular which he inaugurated while connected

GEN. BOYLE'S ORDER.—The following Gen. Boyle's order :

Wilson poyer or other is the state of Western Kentuckys Louisville, Nov. 27, 1862.—All commanding of-cores acting in this district are ordered not to permit negro alsves to enter their camps. All officers and privates are forbidden to interfere or intermedile with elares in any way."

on to conservative men.

"much setisfaction" in the violation of a law of the land. These are the kind of people who prate constantly about the enfo MAJOR GENERAL BURNAIDE.-This general

has been in Washington, and left here Satur day evening for his command, at Falmouth It is reported that his visit here had reference to his dissatisfaction with the course of Gen Meigs in furnishing supplies. We are not ad vised as to the facts of this rumor.

The court martial, in the case of Fitz John Porter, meets to-day. It is Gen. Porter's wish that the sessions of the court may be pub-

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
Navy Department,
24th November, 1862.
24th November, 1862.
25th No

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town) or names composing the firm,) of (name the town) or names composing the firm,) of (name the town) or names composing the firm,) of (name the town) or name the town of the same, and of the plans and specifications to which it refers, all the materials and workmanship necessary for the construction and completion of the house for a surgeon at the Naval Hospital at New York, according to the plans and specifications, for the sum of (here write) has and specifications, for the sum of (here write) has and specifications, for the sum of (here write) has and specifications, for the sum of (here write) has and specifications, for the sum of (here write) has an expectation, and the same of the firm are to sign.

The undersigned, (name of guarantor,) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name the stown,) and State of (name the State,) and (name the stown,) and State of (name the State,) and (name the stown) are summer to second quarantor, so,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders,) will, the for the complance of his [or their] offer the force mentioned. Form of Offer. (Here date the offer.

mentioned. Witness:

Using a sure of guarantors. Witness:

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(Signature.)

to Eli Thayer for his intelligent labors for Kansas; and from our immost soul we feel that he
is the Joshus for this new exodus. And will
not Father Abraham give him his blessing and
bid him lead the people te this new land of
promise?

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Hon.
Luther Hanchett, a representative of the fifth
district of the State of Wiscorsin, in the proposite for Supraves House for the New York of
State of the State o

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Front now Securely Defen

Animosity to Massachusetts Men General Sigel's Health Better.

ectal Dispatch to the National Republ GRN, SIGRL'S HEADQUARTERS. Lieut. S. Herbert Lancey, of Gen. Casey's aff, has just returned from a continued and staff, has just returned from a continues and thorough recomoissance of the country beyond our lines from Mannaeas to Occoquan. The cavalry engaged in this reconnoissance was Gen. Sigel's body guard, commanded by Capt. Sharra, who distinguished himself sometime since by a gallant dash into Fredericksburg.

The reconnoisance showed that the rebeis had made this section of the country a strong-hold for defence; but it is now entirely free hold for defence; but it is now entirely free from any of the enemy's troops or secuta. Rebel cavairy, however, in small squads are said still to infest the region above Manassas and in the vicinity of Chantilly, which is occupied by Gen. Stahl's division.

A portion of Gen. Casey's reserved division, with stillings have into because the lates.

with artillery, have just been posted by Lleut. Lancey in front of Gen. Sigel's lines, so that any attempts of the rebels to approach from that direction will result in their certain defeat.

The condition of families through the differ-ent sections of the country recently occupied by the rebels and visited by this reconnoitering by the rebels and visited by this reconnoltering party is represented as truly deplorable, and all are said to unite in declaring that, unless the war is speedily closed, great destitution, and even starvation must shortly ensue. Four paroled prisoners, captured at Elk Run about the 20th of November, have just come

into our lines. They were paroled a few days ago by the rebels at Warrenton. Two are from Rhode Island, one from New York, and from Knode Island, one from New York, and one from Massachusetts. Those from Rhode Island and New York were allowed to retain their clothing, blankets, and knapsacks; but the Massachusetts soldier was stripped of every thing, the rebels assigning as the cause of this singular and inhuman action, that "they hated that dam...d old abolition State." From our own experience, we think this may be taken as indicative of the feeling that exists among the

rebels generally.

The roads are still in a shocking condition. and it is feared will shortly become wholly impassable. The road from this place to the impassable. The road from this place to the railroad station is being corduroyed, and will soon be in excellent condition.

past, owing to excessive labor and anxiety, but is very much better to-day. The town at present is full of life and activity.

FROM PALMOUTH. Camps of the Enemy Visible. Earthworks make their Appea The Right Wing of the Rebel Army.

Our Folks Throw Some Shot Over the General Burnside Returned. Steamer Vanderbilt Returned fro Her Search for the Alabama.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE PO Headquarters Arm of the Potomac, November 39—71 p. m.

Some of the camps of the enemy, visible yesterday, disappeared last night. They probably have retired to the valley behind the range of hills, in the rear of Fredericksburg.

New rebel earlieworks almost daily make their appearance, and the range in the rear of the town is crowned with redoubts and rife pits. Some of our batteries, the guns of which bear directly upon the town, have recently been protected by earthworks.

Five gunboats are reported to have advanced up the Rappahannock, opposite to King George Court-house.

Court-house.

The right wing of the enemy extends nearly to that point, but at some distance from the river. A few shots were thrown over the river to-day, by one of our left wing batteries, probably to try the range of the guns.

General Burnside has returned to camp from his late brief visit to Washington.

All is quiet to-night along the lines.

A dispatch from Falmonth to us states the

A dispatch from Fatmonth to us states that two deserters from the Eighteenth Virginia came in to-day, and report that the larger part of the rebel army is falling back from Freder-icksburg, and that they have abandoned one line of fortifications and are at work on a second, probably as a feint, and that during Saturday night the railroad track was being

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The steam frigate Vanderbili has arrived from her search for the pirate Alabama. She has steamed four thousand miles, having cruised from Grand Banks to the southward of Bermuda. She spoke a large number of vessels, but only one (the barque Revolution, spoken Nov. 24, in latitude 34 15, longitude 70 44, had seen the Alabama, in latitude 37 30, longitude 70 15. The Vanderbili had a collision, on the 19th instant, with the barque Symmetry, hence for Belfast, which lost her jib-boom.

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 30,—A fire originates this morning among the cotton waste of the press-room of the Ledger printing office. I was extinguished without much damage to the building, but a considerable quantity of paper was destroyed and one press damaged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Thomas Byrnes, who was shot yesterday morning during a political fracas, in Greenwich street, died on last evening.

The friends of Sullivan assert that the act was committed by him in self-defence.

NOTICE .- DINNERS, SUPPERS Balls, Private and Public Parties.

The Subscriber, at the urgent request of the Citiens of Washington and the Public generally, has now resumed his out-citie family business, in the supplying of DINNERS, PARTIES, SUPPERS, 4 MEAT DISHES, Sent to any part of the City at the Shortest Notice and will be superintended by the Subscriber in ne

son.

The proprietor would also beg leave to remind his Patrons of this branch, that the late Store and Saloon has been changed to a Gentlement's Restaurant. The Ladies who will favor him with their Patronage will find, on the Second Picor, a landsomely furnished Reception Room, in which Mrs. GAUTERS will be happy to regive their orders. Entrance by the Private Door, when the contract of the con

Parker, United States dated Nov. 17, reports a been observed near Masonborn sediately here down upon her -pound Parrott gun, at which a ashere. A boat, under cor Acting Master Mails, with two men, was to burn her, with instructions, as the surf to ourn ner, with instructions, as the surf was high, not to venture too near; and in case of doubt as to reaching the vessel safely, to return. The boot, however, was swamped, yet the men, with Mr. Maile, reached the shore and fred the schooner, which was entirely destroyed. Two other boats, with Acting Masters' Mates Wells and Odlorne, were sent to

fired the schooner, which was entirely destroyed. Two other bests, with Acting Master's Mates Wells and Odiorne, were sent to communicate, and, if possible, give relief. Wells awam ashore with a line, but it having parted, Odiorne followed with it, and tanded. Just at this juncture, some thirty men came suddenly upon the party, and all were taken prisoners. During Commander Parker's absence, while engaged in destroying the schooner, the Daylight drove an English barque upon the became hard and fast.

A dispatch from Lieut Commander Braine, dated Nov. 18, reports, after giving chase to a schooner, the parties on board ran her ashore. With a few shell those unloading her were dispersed. She proved to be the English schooner Ariel, of Halifax. There were no papers or colors on board. At this time another schooner was discovered to the westward, down the coast. Leaving two boats, endeavoring to get off the first schooner, Commander Braine lineditately started in pursuit of the second, and ashe also ran ashore. He with a few shell drove away those who were engaged in unloading her. On boarding, she proved to be the English schooner Ann Maria, of Nassan, N. P. She had no papers or colors. Getting as close to her as possible with the steamer, she was handed off. She, however, bliged and sunk it four fathoms of water. Immediately returning to the first schooner, and finding her bliged, she was fired, and completely destroyed. The cargoes of these vessels were principally sait, a few kegs of lard, and several barrels of flour and sugar. Everything upon which hands could be laid was destroyed, including about two thousand bags of sait.

Lieutenant Commander Truxton, of the gun boat Chocura, (Geauforr, North Carolina, Nov. 18,) says they selved an unknown schooner for

two thousand bags of sait.

Lieutenant Commander Truxiou, of the gunl boat Chocura, (Beaufort, North Carolina, Nov. 12,) says they seized an unknown schooner for violation of the blockade. She was from Wilmington, bound to Nassau. Her master stated she left Wilmington on the 18th instant without papers, flag or name. The death of the collector, and the prevalence of yellow fever had caused the custom-house to be closed and business to be generally suspended. Eight hundred cases of fever were said to erist when he teft. The schooner was loaded with turpentine, roain and shingles, and her master openly declared her a Confederate vessel. As she spring a leak, and was found to be filling, she was set on fire, when, capsizing, her destruction was completed.

Rear Admiral Dupont, of the flag-ship Wa-

spring a leak, and was found to be filling, she was set on free, when, capsking, her destruction was completed.

Rear Admiral Duponit, of the flag-ship Wabash, dated Port Royal harbor, Nov. 25, writes that on the night of the 13th, a steamer attempted to run the blockade off Charleston, by Maffit's channel. She was first discovered by the "Binnt," and was fired upon by that vessel, whose commanding officer, at the same time, gave the usual signal to the firest. The Flag, hearing the gun and seeing the signal, stood in the direction indicated, and got signit of the steamer and fired one shot at her, when ahe appeared to run seaward, but a dense fog just at that moment unfortunately shut he sout from view. The Seneca, aroused by the previous signal, soon after perceived the steamer and fired her rified gun, when she turned, shot around, and steered to the eastward, immediately after which, owing to the fog, she was lost sight of. On the night of the 16th, a steamer again attempted to run the blockade by the Same cutrance, and was again discovered by the Blunt, which vessel she approached within three hundred yards, when a shell from the Blunt struck her, exploding on board. The steamer immediately and to be should on the shell off Davis Intel. when we have heaves.

The steamer immediately turned to the north-ward and westward, and apparently ran aground on the shoal off Davis Inlet, where, however, she remained only for a few influtes, in which time Acting Master Beers, the commanding officer of the Binnt, fired three more shells at her, sending also a bont to board her, but she succeeded in getting off, and steering seaward, disappearing in the darkness.

There is reason to believe the steamer last spoken of was the same that attempted to enter the previous night, on both of which occasions she was folied, and the impression is she has returned to Nassau disabled.

THE 290.—The Navy Department has in-formation that the pirate 250 was expected in the vicinity of the Acores early in November. She was to receive her supplies, ammunition, and seamen from the steamer Behama. The Turkish steamer Shangebast has taken patches to that place for Captain Semmer eral United States

PROMOTED,—The following masters have been promoted to be acting volunteer dientenants in the navy, for gallant conduct in the action at Sabine Pass:

Nathan H. Hammond, of the steamer Kensington; Lewis W. Pennington, commanding the schooner Henry Janes; Frederick A. Crocker, commanding the Kensington; and Quincy A. Hooper, commanding the Rachel Seaman.

esman. George Wiggin has been appointed acting colunteer lieutenant, for gallant conduct a volunteer lieutenant, for gallant conduct at Altehafalya river.

Edward Jannin has been appointed acting ensign in the navy, for gallant conduct at Sa-bine Pass.

bine Pass.

Acting Master Henry O. Porter has been organeed to proceed to New York and report to Rear Admiral Paulding for passage in the Circussian to the West Gulf blockeding squadron, then report to Rear Admiral Farragut for such duiy as may be assigned to him.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Holmes has been ordered to the steamer Southfield.

OFFICIAL.

AHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

Batlafactory evidence having been exhibited o me that Ludwig von Baumbach has be en appointed Consul for the Grand Duchy of Baden at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privi-leges, as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations, in the United States.

testimony whereof, I have cau letters to be made patent, and the seal of [L. s.] Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 29th day of November A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 87th. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President: WILLIAM H. SRWARD, Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, January 25, 1862, The Secretary of State will befeather receiv members of Congress on business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of next

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DASSES ON THE POTOMAC.

On and after the 12th Instant day of September passes will be required from all vessels, boats, ac navigating the Potomac river. These will be it sued by the Commanding Officer of the Flottlin and may be obtained from the naval vessels at ioned at Alexandria, or at the mouth of the river GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, September 11, 1862. sep 14

DO YOU KNOW IT 1 If you do not, call at SMITH & BEALL'S, No. 361 Seventh street, near & street, and buy yourself a nice suit of Clothing from them, as they have just received new and splendid assortment. nov 21-dtdect

JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secretary,

Weicker's, No. 32 Wall & Stephens

E. Maamic.—There will be a special steation of Washington Centennia Lodg extension and a Massinia Hall, corner of Ninth as this (MONDAY) Evening, December 1, at for the purpose of making arrangements it he Ruseral of our decembed bother Wan.

2.7 With 'Ten Thousand thoughts and ar-cassests, I will move in the newspaper purse only y way of advertisement. This course, however, a expensive, and, when accompanied by a loan

he has pourth street, as an account of the property of the pro the logal requirement for the logal requirem

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appettie.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of distipation and late

ours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind
They prevent missmatic and intermittent fere a
They purify the breath and soldily of the stemach.
They cure Discrete, Cholers, and Choiers Mor.
They cure Discrete, Cholers, and Choiers Mor.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head

A Masanchusetts Soldiers' Relief Asso-facton.—The regular quarterly meeting of the ascolation, will be hold at the Avenue House on fonday, December 1, at 7% o'clock p. Exe order.

ringists, &c.

1- The genuine is signed WM. A. BATCHELON
in the four stiles of each tox.
Factory, No. 81 Barclay street, (Late 223 Broad
ray and 12 Bond.) New York.

11 22-17

R.)—The Great Pennsylvania Emete.—The guickest and asfest route to the Northwest and Southwest. Two through trains daily, and one on Sunday. Soldiers tickets at Government rates to all the principal points in the North and West. For tickets and further information apply at the other of the "Great Pennsylvania Boute," mortheast the Great Pennsylvania Boute, "mortheast der National Hotel. Great Pennsylvania Boute," a. m. to der National Hotel. Great Pennsylvania Boute, "a. m. to p. m. jon Sundays I to 4 p. m. jon Sund E. O. NORTON,

print, now, the trains on the Maltimore and Ohio tailroad will commence running daily, (Sunday accepted,) leaving this Station at 7.40 a.m., and onnecting at Washington Junction with Mail rain for all parts of the West via Wheeling or Arakeesburg. Through fields and and baggard hecked.

M. of Transportation 2 & C. 2.8.

EW YORK,

The American Telegraph Company call the stream of the public to the language of the tax law on telegraph messages, vir.

Section 16: No telegraph company or its agents or employees shall receive from any person, or or employees shall receive from any person, or employees shall receive from any person, or end to the same stamped three upon, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars.

Section 99 provides that in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which, the same shall not again be used.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the

notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of Decempler next.

Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of this company.

Mossages for which the telegraphic charges is twenty cents or under for the first ten words require a one-cent stamp.

Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words require a three-cent of the first ten words require a three-cent for the first ten words require a three-cent de 1 MEWARD.—Lost, on fisturday evening, \$2.5 November 28, on Swenth street, between It street and Fennsytvanis avenue, \$200 or very contained in an official envelope, (reflow) consisting of Treasury notes of different denominations; also a small amount of postage currency. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the money.

de 1—it Room No. 8, Post Office Building.

COAL! COAL!!

A full supply of all kinds of Anthracite Coal for sale at lowest possible rates. E3-2,540 pounds to the ton. WM. M. GALT.

and Pennsylvania avenue, Bet. Eleventh and Tweifth sta de 1-stif FOR SALE.—One thousand set of good second-hand harness. One, two and four horse harness. Two hundred second-hand Modielian saddles cheap. Enquire of R. S. Johnston, No. 373 Femnylvania svenus, between Four-and-s-half and Sixth streets, opposite the Nationah hotel.

DROP, ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI

PIANIST, VOCALIST, AND COMPOSER Has returned from his professional tour, and, by equest of his numerous friends and pupils, opened a course for the Piano and Singing, by his new and implified method, in Washington, on the Pith No.

ember, 1982.

Illy Frof. Wolowski's system a person having only a slight knowledge of music will be enabled, in a very short time, to read music with great facility, and execute operatic as well as classical music with rare perfection. rate perfection.

As to the yocal part, by his way of vocalization
he arrives at most extraordinary results, render
the votes powerful, and canables the singer to vocalize with facility, accuracy, and fine quality of
tone.

Ladies' and Gentiemen's Evening Singing Classes, are opened at 6 o'clock p. to., when Prof. Wolovski will sinc explain the full theory of music and real-ing by the system. The subsorthers to this lasses are accepted only. The subsorthers to this lasses Prof. Wolowski receives visiters daily from 10 to 12 a. in., at his residence, No. 464 Tenth street. nov 18—10.

ed a Papecial Attention is Called To Our Linew stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, Gente Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Capall a Co., LA. REALL a Co., to Ciothies, No. 201 Sevenin street.